

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 163.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS

FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM

\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME

GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

AGENTS TO THE NEW YORK BOARD

OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,

&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 4,200,000

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 2,300,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 2,500,000

TOTAL CAPITAL AND

ACCUMULATIONS, 8th

May, 1882.....Tls. 9,400,000

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE-SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all

parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest

on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the

UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed

among all Contributors of Business (whether

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to sell by Public Auction, on

TO-MORROW,

the 3rd day of August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

Premises.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

Firstly.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND

registered in the Land Office as INLAND

LOT No. 341, measuring on the North and

South sides 70 feet, on the East in Shelley

Street 75 feet, and on the West 75 feet.

Secondly.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND

registered in the Land Office as REMAINING

PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 342,

measuring on the North and South sides 70

feet, East in Shelley Street 36 feet, and on the

West 29 feet.

Thirdly.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND

registered in the Land Office as SECTION

E of INLAND LOT No. 302, measuring on the

North and South sides 16 feet and

9 inches, and on the East and West sides

50 feet.

Fourthly.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND

registered in the Land Office as SECTION

D of INLAND LOT No. 392, measuring on the

North and South sides 17 feet and 5

inches, and on the East and West sides

50 feet.

Together with the EIGHT HOUSES erected

thereon, viz.—6 HOUSES in Shelley

Street Nos. 13, 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25, and

TWO HOUSES in Mosque Junction, Nos.

15 and 17.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply

to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

STEPHENS & HOLMES,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [535]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to sell by Public Auction, on

TO-MORROW,

the 4th day of August, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the

Premises.

By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE.

ALL those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND

at Yow-ma-tse Registered in the LAND

OFFICE as Sections E, D and the RE-

MAINING PORTION of Kowloon IN-

LAND LOT No. 107, measuring on the

North and South sides 50 feet, on the East

48 feet, and on the West side 46 feet. To-

gether with the SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT

HOUSE, No. 32, in Temple Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1882. [536]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to sell by Public Auction, on

TO-MORROW,

the 5th day of August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

Premises.

By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the LAND OFFICE as

SECTION D of MARINE LOT No. 280,

measuring on the North and South sides 14

feet and 6 inches, and on the East and

West sides 86 feet. Together with the

MESSENGERS erected thereon and known

as Nos. 85, Jervois Street, No. 16, Durd

Intimations.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN, PRINTED AND BROCADED SATEENS.

THE New French Satin LISSE in Fancy and Plain to contrast for Costume, exquisite, light,

and Fashionable Material for this Season.

ZEPHYR CLOTHS IN LATEST STYLES OF PATTERN.

These Goods are recommended specially for their extreme lightness and durability

of Colour, for Washing Costumes they are Unparalleled.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED A CHOICE VARIETY OF

LADIES STRAW HATS, MILLINERY TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

RIBBONS AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FANCY SILKS,

SPECIALY ADAPTED FOR MILLINERY PURPOSES.

LACES AND TRIMMINGS.

BLACK, WHITE, CREAM, BEADED AND OTHER LACES,

IN LARGE VARIETY

BEADED AND JET TRIMMINGS,

LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, COLLARS,

&c.,

THE NEW WATERPROOF EVERCLEAN, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS AND GLADSTONE BAGS,

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTS 2 BUTTON AND LADIES 2, 4, 6 AND 8 BUTTON PARIS KID GLOVES,

IN TINS OF THREE PAIRS ASSORTED COLOURS.

Our Millinery and Dressmaking Departments are now under the able Management of experienced

Assistants, we are therefore prepared to execute in the most elegant style and at reasonable

rates any orders that may be placed under our care.

A CONSIGNMENT OF MUSIC AND BOOKS.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT

ROSE & CO. COMPANY,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [379]

THE NEW WATERPROOF EVERCLEAN, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS AND GLADSTONE BAGS,

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Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [379]

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TRAVELLING TRUNKS AND GLADSTONE BAGS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from Hong-

kong, Mr. CHAS. D. HARMAN will

represent the OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY and the PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY as ACTING AGENT.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1882. [532]

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of 5 per cent.

of \$175 PER SHARE, declared at the

ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF

SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY, will be

payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION from TO-MORROW,

the 29th instant. Shareholders are requested

to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's

Office.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1882. [531]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,

WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER

ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON

AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,

(Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery

of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S

SODA WATER FACTORY

I am now prepared to execute the largest orders

for every description of Aerated Waters with

promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

I S GUARANTEED.

Consumers should try these carefully

Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be ad-

dressed to The Factory.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

Consigners.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

"CITY OF TOKIO"

from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to

send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature

and to take immediate delivery of their Goods

from the Steamer.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer, will

be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and

expense.

C. D. HARMAN,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1882.

UNION LINE.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY
OF THE FOLLOWING

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.
GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES,
TONGA.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PEPTONISED MEAT.
VASELINE SOAP.

ROBART'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.
NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VIN-SANTE.
A NON-ALCOHOLIC SIMULANT CONTAINING
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
GENERAL CHEMISTS
AND
AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTURERS.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to subscriptions, advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1882.

THERE have been a goodly number of Consuls since the days of BURELUS, men of all grades in society, and of all shades of opinion; gentlemen, scholars, fools and mountebanks; politicians, soldiers, sailors, poets and merchants; men of talent and education, and also men whose arrogant ignorance and blatant stupidity were their most conspicuous virtues. BURELUS it will be remembered, was joint Consul with JULIUS CESAR, in the days when Rome was mistress of the world; but so insignificant was his share of the responsibilities of office that the wisest of the Eternal City satirically styled it the consulship of JULIUS and CESAR, and from that time (B.C. 59) the term Consul BURELUS has always been applied to a cipher in office, a person who was supposed to perform the duties, who received the emoluments, but had the slightest possible influence with his constituents. PLANCEY was also a celebrated Consul, and Mr. Jose da Silva Loureiro is another. Consul PLANCEY blossomed and faded a great many years ago; Consul General LOUREIRO is flourishing in Hongkong as representative of the Portuguese nation at the present time. Without desiring to be unduly complimentary, we must frankly acknowledge that Mr. LOUREIRO is the most perfect specimen of a modern BURELUS we have ever met.

Mr. LOUREIRO is, we believe, the first paid consular officer Portugal has ever had in this Colony; the first, at all events, for many years past. It is really difficult to understand on what grounds, remembering that the duties of Consul have been efficiently performed here by honorary officers in days when Portuguese interests were of some little importance in Hongkong, the appointment of a highly paid and altogether unnecessary official can be justified, considering that Portuguese interests are now almost nil. Portugal has, comparatively speaking, no direct trade with Hongkong, and it therefore appears a strange anomaly that such a poor country can afford to pay something like three thousand dollars per annum for what is remarkably like a useless sinecure. Truly enough we have a numerous and influential Portuguese community in Hongkong; but how many of them recognise Consul General LOUREIRO? The majority of our Portuguese residents are natives of this Colony, and *ipso facto* British subjects. We are informed that the number of Macao or Hongkong-born Portuguese registered at the Portuguese Consulate is strikingly

insignificant, and there are no doubt excellent reasons why this should be the case. It is broadly stated that the Consul General has no influence whatever amongst his countrymen. The truth of this cannot be disputed; how far Mr. Jose da Silva Loureiro is personally responsible for such an unsatisfactory state of affairs is, perhaps, a matter for conjecture.

Under all circumstances, one would naturally imagine that the best interests of the Consul General would prompt him strongly to keep on the best and most friendly terms with his constituents. To what extent Mr. LOUREIRO has done this, his recent reprehensible conduct at the Police Court plainly proves. It is openly stated in Portuguese circles in the Colony, that the Consul General's gross insults to his fellow Macaenses had their origin in questions of a personal nature; that in fact, Mr. LOUREIRO's ill-timed sneers were directed at certain influential gentlemen in the community, and also as a retaliation against a number of young Portuguese, who had eschewed the useless formality of registering themselves as Portuguese subjects in the books of the Consulate. However, be that as it may, the Consul General's gross outrage on good taste, and on the traditions of his official position could not be overlooked, and his countrymen, justly offended at receiving insult where they had a right to look for counsel and protection, very properly, we think, indignantly expelled Mr. LOUREIRO from the Club Lusitano, ostracised him from the leading centre of Portuguese social life. As we stated the other day, Mr. LOUREIRO has taken certain steps to compel the Committee to reinstate him as a member of the Club Lusitano. Future events will show the indiscretion of this step. He might just as easily shake Victoria Peak to its foundations, as force a private institution, which has legally expunged his name from its roll of members for conduct unbecoming a gentleman, to reinstate him in the full privileges of membership. No right-minded person would triumph over another's misfortune, and therefore we cannot think that our Portuguese friends are anxious for their Consul General to remain something like a social pariah in their midst. But there is only one way to remedy this, and the initiative must come from the offender. Let Consul LOUREIRO withdraw all his bombastic legal threats, and in manly fashion apologise for his erratic flights of fancy, and we think he will find that the Portuguese, so-called who cannot speak their own language, who are parrots, &c., have sufficient enlightenment and magnanimity to teach him a lesson which ought to last him to the end of his life.

Most people in Hongkong have heard of the famous, or notorious, or infamous (*quot homines, tot sententiae*) pamphlet published by Mr. A. Bastos, Jr., the well-known Macao advocate, attacking certain residents of Hongkong who took prominent parts in the Camoens Tercentenary. It will be remembered that to avoid legal proceedings Mr. Bastos apologised to the gentlemen he had so grossly insulted, and we are told, threw the blame of the publication, to some considerable extent at least, on Consul General LOUREIRO. This may, or may not be true, but it is undoubtedly the fact that it is current gossip in Portuguese circles in Hongkong. If it be true, it is not our place to pass judgment on an officer whose conception of what he owes to his countrymen, and his own position, is so strange and unusual; if it be false, we shall be most happy to give Mr. LOUREIRO the opportunity of publicly denying the rumour. In any case it is only fair to the Portuguese Consul that he should be made acquainted with what is actually believed by his countrymen, so that he can set himself right, if he so desires. It is broadly stated by those who ought to know, that Mr. LOUREIRO's uncalled-for remarks at the Police Court, and his subsequent expulsion from the Club Lusitano in consequence of the character of these remarks, may all be indirectly traced to the celebrated pamphlet of Mr. Bastos.

We have so far avoided mixing up any personal feelings with the subject under discussion, contenting ourselves with fairly commenting on a matter which possesses a very great deal of interest for a numerous and influential section of the community. In dealing with what personally concerns our own interests, we wish to avoid even the semblance of unfairness. We were present at the Police Court on the occasion of Mr. LOUREIRO's extraordinary attack on the Portuguese community; and on the following day, July 12th, published an article in this journal giving our candid views of the Consul General's outrage on good taste. That article appears to have properly represented the feelings of the maligned Portuguese residents; it was praised on all hands, and has actually been translated and published in the language of Camoens, and forwarded to all parts of the world where the flag of Portugal waves. After Mr. LOUREIRO's sham apology appeared

in the *Daily Press* we pointed out that the offence was aggravated, and not lessened, by the Consul General's feeble attempt to play the sophist. We also published a number of letters from Portuguese gentlemen in the Colony, in which Mr. LOUREIRO's indiscretions were freely criticised; and a report of the meeting of the Club Lusitano at which he was expelled; and as a result we have grievously offended the great SENHOR JOSE DA SILVA LOUREIRO, Consul General for Portugal in Hongkong, the friend, relative and *primo* of His Excellency the Viscount Praia Grande. And we still live.

Mr. LOUREIRO has attempted no defence of his conduct in the Hongkong press; but he sent a long letter written in choice Portuguese to his friend Mr. Bastos in Macao, and that gentleman in turn forwarded it to the Editor of *O Macaense*, who published it in the last issue of that journal. With the merits of Mr. LOUREIRO's explanation to Mr. Bastos we need not meddle at present; it will be sufficient to deal with two short paragraphs which we construe into a false and slanderous attack on ourselves. "It is to be remarked," observes Mr. LOUREIRO, "that the two serious papers which are published here (meaning our complacent morning and evening contemporaries) did not in any way comment to my discredit; on the contrary, one of them showed that it understood what I wished to say. The other one (the *Telegraph*) to entice subscribers, for reasons which are not difficult to understand, has covered me with improprieties; but recollection that it not long since said that Macaense did not containive upright men is a consolation to me." When Mr. LOUREIRO wrote that neither of the two "serious papers" in Hongkong censured his conduct in the witness box, he evidently forgot the stinging remarks of the *Daily Press*; when he stated that the *Telegraph* had covered him with improprieties "to entice subscribers" he showed an utter disregard of that sublime virtue, truth, which is much to be deplored in a person so well connected and of such vast and varied accomplishments. For well understood reasons the *China Mail* did not censure Mr. LOUREIRO; but in omitting this duty it broke faith with the public, as it invariably does where its personal interests, likes and dislikes, are involved. Mr. LOUREIRO's slander, like his defence to Mr. Bastos, are too contemptible to warrant further time being wasted on them. We are glad to see they did not impose on our Macao contemporary. For all that has taken place Consul General LOUREIRO is alone responsible; he has himself to thank for the wide-spread publicity given to his insatiable desire for chattering; he will have to thank himself for the ultimate results of what has been a disgraceful scandal.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We observe from the *Macao Bulletin* that the sale by public auction of the Fan-tan monopoly will take place on Saturday next, the 5th inst.

It is announced that H.M.S. *Audacious* will be ready for commission by the end of August or commencement of September. Her repairs are estimated to cost £80,000.

AFTER all, it appears that the fire on board H.M.S. *Incandescent* was much more serious than was at first supposed. The fire occurred in the after part of the vessel, and spread with great rapidity. It was chiefly due to the directing hand of Admiral Sullivan and the alacrity displayed by the officers and men, that the disaster was no more disastrous. As it was, the *Carysfort* stood by ready for emergency.

Higaro understands that the services of all boatswains are to be dispensed with in the Royal Dockyards. This is believed to be a step in the right direction on the part of the Admiralty. There can be no good purpose served in employing warrant officers to supervise the laborers employed in the Dockyards, as this duty could just as efficiently be performed by men selected from their own body, and it is understood that this is the course about to be adopted.

SAYS the *Graphic*.—The loss of the British steamer *Escombin*, which is reported to have capsized and foundered a few miles outside the bar at San Francisco, is hardly to be wondered at if it be true, as stated, that "she had eighty tons of coal on her deck, stowed as high as the bridge, and that the water in the ballast tanks had all been pumped out in order to make her carry more cargo." The captain, engineer, steward, and cook were saved, but the rest of the crew, forty in number, are believed to have perished.

We read that the Lighthouse Service has secured the schooner *La Ninfa* to serve as a lightship at the spot where the wreck of the steamer *Escombin* lies on the bar and in the course of the shipping. The word "Wreck" is to be painted in large letters on both sides of the hull, and a bell will be fitted, which will be rung in foggy weather. Two white lights will be shown from the masts, and locomotive headlights will be used for this purpose. The vessel is to be manned by a captain and a crew of four men. The exact geographical position of the lightship will be latitude 37 deg. 44 min. 40 sec. north, longitude 122 deg. 35 min. 44 sec. west. The vessel has been chartered as a lightship not longer than October 1, 1882.

ACCORDING to the *Yoyo Shimpo*, on the afternoon of the 14th ult., General Oyama, Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Ozawa, and some other distinguished military officers, visited the French man-of-war *La Victorieuse* now in harbour.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes on June 22nd that in consequence of the arrest of Herr Meiling on account of the naval plans sold to the Russian Government, several persons in the Russian Embassy at the Prussian capital will be dismissed.

We read that a monster meeting was held at Lisbon on the 25th June, at which the Progressists and Republicans fraternised, and made violent and revolutionary speeches against the King and Ministry. At the Limoeiro Jail the prisoners, in consequence of the meeting, mutinied, and shouted from the prison windows "Viva Republica," notwithstanding the presence of a strong military force.

SAYS the *San Francisco Chronicle* of June 29th:—The Custom-house officials have been fortunate enough to seize another quantity of opium, valued at \$1000, on the *City of Tokio*. On Tuesday morning it was noticed that a lot of timber stowed during Monday had been shifted. An investigation disclosed a manhole leading into the coal bunkers. A number of strings were the next discovery, and these, being followed, were found to be attached to the opium boxes, which were buried deep enough in the coal to be out of the way of the iron trying-rods. It is believed that an effort to remove the opium during Monday night was made and frustrated. The failure to replace the timber led to the discovery of the contraband goods.

It is understood, says the *Daily News* of June 23rd, that Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., in presenting a petition yesterday in the House of Commons, has taken the first step in a new line of action which he proposes to carry out. The junior member for Northampton contends that in Sir Erskine May's "Parliamentary Practice" it is laid down that a member elect has every privilege afforded by that position except the right to take his seat and vote. Mr. Bradlaugh states that he will therefore not only continue to present petitions, but will speak from time to time as occasion arises in the House upon public questions, although he is precluded from voting. In all probability he will endeavour to address the House on some of the measures now before it affecting Ireland.

RAPID progress, says the *Higo News*, is now being made by Messrs. E. C. Kirby and Co. with the construction of the two iron vessels they are building under contract with the Government for plying on Lake Biwa in connection with the railway. These are, we believe, the first iron steamers of any size built in Japan, and as all the work of bending the angle-iron, plates, &c., is being carried on at Ono, a visit to the establishment will amply repay those interested in such matters. After being put together at Ono, the steamers—which are about 160 feet on the keel—will have to be taken to pieces again, and rebuilt on the Lake. The contract speed has been fixed at 14 miles an hour, and the very powerful engines and boilers standing ready in the works, show that there will be little difficulty on that score. Provision has wisely been made in these steamers for securing the safety of passengers by water-tight compartments. Each vessel will be constituted with three partitions, which will effectually provide against any ordinary accident resulting disastrously.

A MARRIED Chinawoman named Li Asun, summoned two of her countrymen to the Police Court this morning for assault. The lady's evidence showed an utter want of gallantry on the part of her unmanly assailants. She went to a hydrant on the 29th ult. to get water, when the first defendant, instead of gracefully making way for her, threw her bucket away, and shoved his own under the tap. She very naturally remonstrated, when the second defendant, who lives in the same house as the first, struck her on the arm with a bamboo, producing the marks which she showed. The first defendant then slapped her face, and on the following day both abused her. She summoned them, when the two beat her again, the first winding up by shoving a stool at her.—The first defendant denied having beaten her, and the second said the lady tried to get water before him, scratching him in the struggle for precedence, whereupon he struck her.—Captain Thomsett fined the first defendant a dollar or four days' hard labor, the second two dollars or eight days', and ordered both to find personal security in \$10 each to behave themselves as men for a month.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says:—A poll-tax of £10 is levied upon each Chinaman coming in to the colony of Victoria, and, according to the *Melbourne Argus*, it has given rise to numerous complications. The latest difficulty is that of recognising those Chinese who land from outward-bound ships from other colonies on the understanding that their £10 tax will be refunded to them when they leave the port in the vessel on board of which they are passengers. It is found that some of these Chinese who land have no intention of proceeding further on their voyage, but that they sell their temporary poll-tax certificate to other of their countrymen who are leaving for Hong Kong or other Chinese ports. To prevent this the Commissioner of Trade and Customs has decided that in future all the Chinese availing themselves of this temporary tax shall be photographed, and that the £10 shall not be returned unless the person returning the certificate can be identified by means of his photograph. They will also be required to make some declaration which will further assist in their identification. The Customs authorities in the colony are beginning to suspect that the "Heathen Chinese" is by no means so guileless as he appears to be from his demeanour. It has been discovered that smuggling operations on a very large scale have been carried on for some time past by the Chinese; but, how they are managed still remains a mystery.

THE Auction of House Properties in Queen's Road, Bonham Strand, West Street, and Square Street, Tai-ping-shan, advertised for to-day at 3 p.m. by Mr. J. M. Guedes, has been postponed, on account of the bad weather, until to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at noon.

FREDERICK EUGENE HOPGOOD, a seaman of the steamship *Lord of the Isles*, engaged a "ricksha" on Monday in Queen's Road, having with him clothes worth \$64 in a bundle. Meeting a friend, he got out of the "ricksha" and went into a public house to have a "liquor," leaving the clothes in the vehicle. He remained in the grog-shop ten minutes, and upon coming out found the two-wheeler, No. 376, non est. He made a report at the Police Station, and yesterday Chinese constable 234 hunted up the "ricksha" in Second Street, where he found the coolie, who produced the missing clothes. The man was brought up before Captain Thomsett this morning, charged with the unlawful possession of the clothing. In his defence, he said he had waited two hours for Hopgood at the public house, and seeing he was not coming, went away. He did not know where to take the articles.—The Magistrate gave him three months' hard labor for larceny of the property.

SAYS the *Japan Mail*.—A Korean correspondent of the *Rikken Seito Shimbun* writes, that on the 22nd ultimo the American man-of-war *Monoway* arrived at Fusan in order to select the site for a settlement. Next day, Captain Cotton and some of his officers, accompanied by Captain Awoki of the Japanese man-of-war *Isaki Kan*, went to Torai Fu. There the visitors had an interview with the Governor. After a long conversation, the Commanders returned on board their vessels. On the ensuing day the Prefect presented a basket of eggs to the U.S. officers, who in return sent him a cask of wine. The *Monoway* remained at Fusan until the 26th, on which day she left for Foochow. The *Isaki Kan* was to be despatched for Gensan-shin, but was prevented by unfavourable winds; she still remained at Fusan at the date of the correspondence. While the American ship was there many Koreans came from the neighbourhood, to visit her and the *Isaki Kan*.

THE *Altamora*, says the *San Francisco Evening Post* of June 29th, is now a free ship, having been admitted to pratique on the 28th. This fine vessel was quarantined from May 26th, in consequence of smallpox being on board. If it had not been for a very strict search by the Quarantine Officer, the coolies would have landed, and in all probability, spread disease and death broadcast; but, fortunately, the body of a Chinaman, who had died from smallpox, was discovered hidden away between one of the lower bunks and the floor. Seventy odd cases were developed, all of which were treated at the Pesthouse. It will be remembered that the coolies mutinied against vaccination and removal to the hospital. The total expense to the owners has been \$20,800. The strict quarantining of this vessel has had a good effect. It shows English shipowners that they cannot violate the health laws of this city with impunity, and also that they will be compelled to pay all quarantine expenses, which is a new revelation to them. Every possible scheme and contrivance was resorted to for effecting the release of the *Altamora*, but in vain, and the *Post* has pleasure in bearing testimony to the firmness and fairness of the Board of Health in this case from first to last.

MORE than ordinary interest, says the *San Francisco Evening Post*, has attached to the Naval Court which has been sitting recently at the British Consulate to ascertain the causes of the foundering of the British steamer *Escombin*, owing to the great loss of life which ensued and the personal renown of the members of the court. The judgment of the court has exonerated all concerned, but a more searching inquiry will be made by the British Board of Trade and the insurance companies, as so many important issues are involved. In the meantime, it may be said that the court was intelligently constituted. W. Lane Booker, the British Consul, and its President, is known to be a gentleman of strict integrity and impartiality, of great intelligence and of a searching disposition. A pioneer of the earliest days, and British Consul, appointed by Lord Palmerston, for nearly a quarter of a century, he ranks high in the community. Captain Alfred Roper, of the *Anjer Head*, is an experienced seaman and one who has studied his profession scientifically as well as practically. Born at Cromer, Norfolk, England, and fifty-two years of age, he has been in command of vessels for several years. His questions were very searching, and to a great extent he was the brains of the court. His experiences in this port, owing to the fact that his vessel has twice brought Chinese, here and got him into trouble on this account, are such that he says he will never come here again if offered £10 a ton freight. Captain R. H. Joy, of the steamer *Carnegie*, is a good looking and substantial gentleman of thirty-eight. He was born in Liverpool, and has had command fourteen years. He has been principally in the India and China trade. It may be mentioned that some six years ago he was in this port, and an inquiry was held in regard to his manner of dealing with rebellious Chinese. He had to shoot a few, and hunt the others around the decks with hot-pokers. He now finds cold water thrown through the hose more efficacious. J. Douglas Stewart, the official clerk of the court, is a Liverpool man, aged forty-two. He has been a professor in the Berkeley Gymnasium and a newspaper man, but is now living on independent means. He is a good looking man, and very genial in character. Captain John B. Purvis, the master of the ill-fated vessel, was born in South Shields, county of Durham, England, and is forty-seven years of age. Tall, rather handsome and of great muscular powers, he presents a very manly appearance, although the terrible disaster has greatly broken him up and aged him. He has been at sea since he was five years of age, and has commanded ships for 25 years. He bears a high reputation among the shipping community.

It is said that the new man-of-war *Torin Kan*, now under construction at the Yokosuka Dockyard, will be launched in September next, and despatched to Korea in November to take the place of the *Isaki Kan* now on that station.

THE *St. Petersburg Golos* publishes intelligence from Kuldja that General Friele, M. Schismaroff, the second Russian Commissioner, and M. Talerini, the Russian Consul, paid a visit on May 14 last to Swibun (?), where they were received with great distinction, and entertained at dinner by the Chinese authorities. The latter expressed the desire that the people who had emigrated should return to Kuldja. General Friele declined this, and declared that the families emigrating to Russian territory required a convoy for their protection, and that a Russian post at Swibun (?) was necessary, in order to guard against all possible contingencies.

INSPECTOR Hennessy made a splendid haul last evening at nine o'clock. Armed with the formidable legal document known as a warrant, the Inspector, accompanied by a party of police, swooped down upon a nest of gamblers who had unconsciously themselves on the top floor of No. 72, Queen's Road West, to carry on their illegal little game, and arrested no fewer than twenty-six of the speculative ones. The hopeful team was composed of eight rice-pounders, nine coolies, four carpenters, two hawkers, one farmer, one chair coolie, and a gentleman at large, who disdained to follow any occupation save that in which he was found engaged when pounced upon. The lot were brought up before Captain Thomsett this morning to answer for their infringement of the Ordinance for the suppression of gambling, a vice inherent, apparently, in Asiatics, and were each fined \$10 or a month's hard labor, \$15 of the fines, if paid, to be divided among the informers, that vile crew who live upon the weaknesses of their fellow-men, to whose vices they are often not unwilling to pander, in order to draw them within their vampire net, and of whom it would be well, for the credit of humanity, if the world were rid. Only four of the enterprising gamblers paid the fine, 22 of them going to swell the grand total at Hayward's free board and lodging establishment adjacent to the Police Court.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Shannon*, with the English mail of June 30th, arrived in harbor this morning. The following items are taken from the *London and China Express*:—

Mr. Liu, a Chinese merchant, resident in London, has accepted an invitation to be present at the Golden Club dinner.

The *Mosquito* 4, Lieut-Commander F. R. Sandilands, arrived at Aden from Singapore on the 25th instant, *en route* to Devonport.

We believe that the Archbishop of Canterbury has as yet communicated nothing of a definite nature regarding the proposal to create a Bishopric in Japan.

The amount (£72,000) of Mr. Jones's donation to the Church Missionary Society for purposes of the Mission in China and Japan, was handed to the Society's officers on the 27th inst.

The *London Gazette* of the 23rd inst. notifies that the Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Sonoda Kekichi as Consul in London for his Imperial Majesty the Mikado of Japan.

Seven thousand Chinese labourers have arrived in Victoria, Vancouver's Island, since January 1st last. The large number congregated there produces some uneasiness among the inhabitants.

The *Gazette* notifies that Captain George Frederick Harris, from the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), having resigned his commission, is to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain in the army.

After the meeting of the Privy Council on the 29th inst. several gentlemen were introduced by the Lord Chamberlain and received the honour of knighthood, the Earl of Kimberley being present as Secretary of State. Amongst those presented was Mr. Richard Copley, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

The International Monetary Standard Association, who are championing the cause of bimetallicism, are continuing to work steadily, and with good success. The crowded state of business in the House of Commons has, however, so far prevented any active steps being taken in that direction.

The Chinese Government some time ago ordered from the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, near Stettin, two torpedo steamers, to be built after the model now adopted for the German Navy. These two steamers will be despatched to China, together with the new vessel *Ting Yuen*, which has also been built at the Vulcan yard, and which was inspected by the Chinese Minister at Berlin on the 24th inst.

A telegram to *The Times* from Philadelphia reports that the United States Cabinet had received a request from the representative of 60,000 Chinese labourers, now in Cuba, who were desirous of returning to China, asking permission to cross the United States in the course of transit. Unless allowed to do so they must return through England. The Cabinet considered it a case of hardship, but under the Chinese Exclusion Bill they cannot grant this request.

With a view to arranging for the landing of the Marines of the Mediterranean Squadron at Alexandria, the Admiralty have directed that an officer of the fleet shall take up the duties of transport officer afloat, and Lieut. F. S. Wheeler, R.N., of the *Condon*, has been selected for the appointment. Lieut. Wheeler was for several years on the China Station in the Ocean, flagship, and in the *Sylvia*, surveying-vessel, under the two commissions of Captain St. John, R.N.

The Siamese Government, in view of the increasing relations and commerce between Great Britain and Siam, have resolved to establish a Legation in London to represent H.M. the King of Siam at the Court of St. James's. His Highness Prince Prinsang, who has for some time been resident in this country, has received his credentials as the first Minister, and is expected that he will present them at an early date, and be received by Her Majesty. We must offer our congratulations to his Highness on the choice that his Majesty has been pleased to make, and trust that he may long fill a post for which he is eminently qualified.

At the auctions this morning new season's China Tea has been sold at declining rates, leaving losses on import cost. The feeling of merchants seems to be to have a clean book before the arrival of the next steamer, which is expected on the 3rd proximo. A small parcel of "new makes" has sold well. Indian tea of the new crop are firm to an advance in value. The apprehended danger to the Suez Canal, though so far having no effect on the market, is discussed as in the range of probable events, owing to the vague condition of political matters. The

Glenfruin, from Hankow, passed Gibraltar, June 28th, and is expected July 3rd. The *Glen-og*, from the *Glenog*, from Hankow, and the *Glenogles*, from Foochow, are reported in the Suez Canal.

Stringent regulations have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief as to the mode in which officers' messes are to be conducted in future. The mess is to be made an institution for supplying the necessary wants of the officer, instead of a source of unwarrantable expenditure. Balls and other expensive entertainments are now only to be given on the responsibility of commanding officers, who will obtain the sanction of the general commanding the district. Before granting permission, the general will have the written consent of the officers of the regiment to the entertainment, and only those officers who have signed are to be called upon to contribute to the cost thereof. Commanding officers are directed to give their special countenance and protection to those officers who may, from motives of economy, decline to share in the proposed expense. The practice of having luncheon marquees at race meetings is forbidden; and a positive prohibition is issued against an officer being called upon to make a present of plate to the mess on appointment or promotion. Moreover, all monthly mess bills are to be settled before the 7th of the succeeding month, under most stringent penalties.

PEKING.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

July 17th, 1882.
Enclosed please find a translation of the Chinese text of the Korean Treaty concluded by America. We have now three treaties concluded with this country, but our Ministers make an awful secret of them, although it is very easy to procure a copy of the Chinese text, and the others will also soon be procured. Why the Ministers should make a great secret of it is incomprehensible, because the *North-China Herald* and *Tientsin Herald* both published translations of the draft of the treaty, which was made out last year between Li Hung-chang the Korean agent, and Commodore Shufeldt. I do not understand why it should have been made a secret, as the treaty is exactly as the draft, except a few alterations, the most essential being the omission of Article I, by which the Chinese asked the Koreans to make known to all people their suzerainty to China. By the translation you will see that although the differences between the treaty itself and the draft are not very extensive, yet they are very material. Article I, of the draft having been left out, the subsequent articles become each one number higher in the treaty itself. The most lively discussion has taken place in the newspapers about the acknowledgment by the foreign States of Korea's vassalage to China; but as the article is entirely omitted, the mystery is solved. The other alterations do not call for much observation; although I may point out that Article VI, does not prohibit coast trade in foreign bottoms; only native goods cannot be shipped in foreign bottoms from one Korean port to the other. A similar provision was also in the Chinese Treaties up to 1865; pulse and bean-cake were prohibited to be exported from the northern ports in foreign bottoms to the southern ports, which restriction was abolished by the Danish Treaty. Nothing is mentioned in the treaty that foreign goods can not be conveyed from one Korean port to another. I miss in the Treaty what ports are open to foreign trade; but I suppose they are contained in the Trade Regulations. However, there is no doubt that the three ports of Fusan, Pusan, and Renshan are opened to foreign trade; the two former were already opened by the Japanese treaties. In Article VIII, a new clause is added to the original draft to the effect that the export of grain is forbidden forever from the port of Renshan, which being the port of the capital, occupies about the same relative position as Tientsin, or rather Tientsin, since both these places receive grain for our capital. The exchange of ratifications is to take place at the port where the treaty was concluded, namely at Renshan.

The treaty reminds one very much of the last treaty China concluded with Brazil, especially so far as concerns the provision that Consuls are to be government officers, and although the question of the withdrawal of the *Opium* is understood with all civilized nations and never put into a treaty, yet you will find it in the Brazilian treaty with China. You will also find in the Korean as well as in the Brazilian treaty, the opium clause initiated by the Angell-Swift-Trescott Convention. However, this clause about opium, I suppose, was put in to please Li Hung-chang, of whom the Koreans have more awe than of the Imperial Government. The Koreans are not opium smokers, and the Americans will never have occasion to import opium into Korea.

As you are already aware, England has also concluded a treaty with Korea, of course with the assistance of the Chinese; Admiral Ting, Taotai Ma Kien-chung, and two Chinese gunboats having been present at the port of Renshan when the English treaty was concluded, and England having appointed, as negotiators of the treaty, Admiral Wiles and Secretary Maude, so that the vassalage of Korea to China was obviously recognized by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, who did not show himself at all in Korea. The English Treaty is a copy of the American Treaty; Article I, of the draft was of course left out, and I have heard nothing of an autograph letter of the King of Korea to the Queen of Great Britain declaring His Majesty's vassalage to China. On the other hand, I am quite sure that in the Chinese text of the English and American Treaties the title of the King of Korea is exactly the same as the title of the Queen of Great Britain.

The French were even more complacent to the Chinese, and did not even send a Secretary of Legation, but Mr. Dillon, the French Consul at Tientsin, whose abilities and weaknesses are known to Li Hung-chang personally. Doubtless the French would have got another copy of the American Treaty as their treaty, if at the last moment M. Houe had not eagerly taken up the question of the admission of missionaries, desiring to put in a special clause in their favor. In the absence of Li Hung-chang, his *locum tenens*, Chang Shu-sheng, was asked to induce the Koreans to have such a clause inserted in the French treaty. Taotai Ma Kien-chung was consequently instructed to persuade the Koreans to accept such a clause; but the Koreans meanwhile, through Article I, of the draft having been left out of the two previous treaties, felt a little more independent and declined the invitation of the Chinese; but not only that, they intimated to the French that they would not make any treaty with them at all unless the French agreed to a special clause being put in the treaty that no missionary should ever come into Korea. It will have been observed that the Freycinet Ministry have again expelled the non-conformist orders from France, and it looks a little queer that in foreign countries, for instance in Syria and in China, the representatives of the French government should be the champions of the propagation of the Catholic faith; and that they are even capable of sacrificing the extension of trade and civilization. Consequently, we shall have to look a long time for the conclusion of a Franco-Korean treaty.

Herr von Brandt has returned to our capital from his Korean trip, having been at Renshan with his corvette *Sasch*. He returned with a treaty in his pocket. According to what I have heard, his treaty is exactly the same as the American one; but there is a difference in one

essential point to be considered, and that is the person of the negotiator on behalf of Germany, who is no more and no less than Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the German Emperor to the Court of China. Of course in that treaty, Article I, of the draft was also left out; and the fact of Germany authorizing a full Minister to conclude a treaty, proves, not verbally, but *de facto*, that Germany does not recognize the vassalage of Korea to China, and with it the original schemes of China, in inducing Korea to make treaties with foreign countries in order to bring her into closer bonds, have been frustrated. It is certain that Korea in future will not conclude a treaty with any foreign power unless the negotiator is a full minister specially authorized by his sovereign with an autograph letter to the King of Korea. If Korea were recognized as a vassal of China, then none of the powers which have hitherto entered into agreements with Korea would give them the form of treaties but simply the form of conventions. The course of events hitherto was perhaps beyond the original conception of our foreign representatives and of the Chinese Government, who wished Korea to enter into treaty obligations with foreign countries in order to let it say the plain truth—save Korea from a Japanese (Russian) annexation. The present state of things I think will rather facilitate such annexation, because the moment Korea is regarded by other foreign powers as a soverign, autocratic, independent state, from that moment any other country can declare war against Korea without considering her suzerain, and the *carrie belli* rests now with Korea alone, whereas formerly China had to be taken into consideration.

Another proof of how far Chinese wrath goes, is here furnished. When the Japanese made a treaty with Korea, they first asked the assistance of the Chinese; and after China had declined, the Japanese made a treaty with Korea, but even then without acknowledging the independence of Korea. Li Hung-chang induced the Koreans to make treaties with foreign nations from no other motive than to spite Japan. This may appear ridiculous, but it is none the less true. For the peoples in the ocean, distant several hundreds of miles from the Chinese shore, I mean the Loochoo Islands, China gets fanatically excited; while close to her borders an invasion takes place, in regard to which China keeps perfectly quiet, because she feels she is completely powerless. I mean Amoy, and the temporary *carrie belli* is let us say candidly, although of the greatest benefit to Europeans, for China it is a demonstration of her misconception of international intercourse. The Russians if they wish to occupy Korea, will nevertheless do it, in spite of these treaties; no treaties will prevent them.

As far as the future trade of Korea is concerned, it will, I think, be in the hands of the Chinese—that is, the China Merchants Co., for whose benefit Li Hung-chang was also induced to have the treaties made between Koreans and foreigners. The prohibitive clause in regard to coast trade in native produce between Korean ports, would exclude foreign flags from carrying native goods between one Korean port and another. Of course the Chinese—on the right of the vassalage of Korea to China, and in consideration of the total absence of Korean foreign-built ships—will assume the right of being entitled to engage in that trade.

When Commodore Shufeldt went to Korea, Admiral Ting was there with two Chinese gunboats, besides two agents of the China Merchants Co. When Commodore Shufeldt concluded his treaty, the Chinese at Renshan, and chiding there with the *Seiwa*, expected—or at any rate it was mutually agreed—that Commodore Shufeldt would quietly sail a little longer and assist the Chinese Vice-Royal Mission, *en route* the China Merchants, to carry out their schemes there. Maybe Commodore Shufeldt had seen through this, or maybe he was afraid that at any moment another Chinese gunboat should appear with a Chinese translation of his famous open letter to Senator Sargent; anyhow, he considered the wisest thing was to leave the Chinese in the lurch; and that the Chinese—respectively Admiral Ting, Taotai Ma Kien-chung, and the agents of the China Merchants—after Commodore Shufeldt's departure, did not succeed in what they wished to get, is proved positively by the movements of Ma Kien-chung, once at Tientsin and then at Renshan; and I think that to-day they are quite as far advanced as they were before, and they will be even now further off, after the German treaty has been concluded with Korea.

We have the "dog days" in Peking now, and the Ministers are all at their summer residences; and the Ministers of the Tsung-ly-pu are also taking their usual summer holidays.—*Mercury*.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Yokohama and Hogo.—Per *Merioneth*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.
For Tsuru and Quing-ai.—Per *Forwards*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Kiung-tung*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Danube*, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Kobe and Nagasaki.—Per *Sumida Maru*, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 11.30 P.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Phenix*, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits Settlements, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Suva, and Trieste.—Per *Daphne*, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Keppel Bay, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, &c.—Per *Alennair*, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Sumida*, on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 11.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Telegraph* and *Hong List for the Far East* for 1882, which supercedes all previous editions.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.
His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to approve of the following Hours for closing the English Mails till further notice, on the days mentioned below:—
Thursday, August 3rd.
Do. " 17th.
Do. " 31st.
3.00 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.
4.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters closes. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
5.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
5.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
5.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
6.00 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, and newspapers without late fee until 9.30 P.M., when the Supplementary Mail will be closed; Circulars will be returned to the Post Office.
After 9.30 P.M. Letters may be placed in the Loose Box for treatment at Singapore.

To-day's Advertisements.

POSTPONEMENT. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold by the Undersigned by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 3rd August, 1882, at NOON, on the Premises.

(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS.)
1ST LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Central, No. 127, Registered as the REMAINING PORTION of SECTION G of MARINE LOT No. 61.
2ND LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Bonham Strand No. 117, Registered as SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 161.
3RD LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road West, No. 50, Registered as SUBSECTION No. 1 of SECTION A of INLAND LOT 366.
4TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Tai-ping-shan, No. 41, Registered as INLAND LOT 223 (Section).
5TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Tai-ping-shan, No. 53, Lot 224 (Section).
6TH LOT.—THREE HOUSES in Square Street, Tai-ping-shan, Nos. 58, 60, and 62, Registered as INLAND LOT No. 278.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1882. [508]

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, at THREE P.M., on

FRIDAY,

the 4th August, 1882, on the Premises.

By Order of THE MORTGAGEE.

THE FOLLOWING

PIECES OF GROUND.

TO BE SOLD IN TWO SEPARATE LOTS.
1ST LOT.—ALL THAT PIECE OF PARCEL OF GROUND being a part of SUBSECTION E of SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 37, having an area of 1,190 square feet. On the said PIECE OF GROUND is erected the HOUSE known as No. 65, Praya West.

2ND LOT.—ALL THAT PIECE OF PARCEL OF GROUND being another part of SUBSECTION E of SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 37, and part of SUBSECTION F of SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 37, having an area of 1,471 square feet. On the said PIECE OF GROUND is erected the HOUSE known as No. 67, Praya West.

For Further Particulars, Conditions of Sale and Plans, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1882. [544]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has admitted Mr. ARTHUR GEORGE STOKES into

PARTNERSHIP from this date, and the BUSINESS in future will be conducted under the style of

MORGAN & STOKES.

W. MORGAN.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1882. [543]

KELLY & WALSH.

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Familiar Latin Quotations and Proverbs.
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The Secretary's Assistant.
Dictionary of English Proverbs.
Tourist's French Pronouncing Hand Book.
Familiar English Quotations.
Bible Truths with Shakespearean Parallels.
Handy Book of Public Meetings.
The Right Word in the Right Place.
1,000 Useful Legal Facts.
The House and its Surroundings.
Chemistry by Prof. Robb.
Greek Literature by Prof. Jebb.
Practical Botany by Betty.
English Literature by Stephen Brook.
Philology by Paley.
Introduction to Science by Prof. Huxley.
Geology by Prof. Geikie.
Physics by Balfour Stewart.
Companion Letter Writer.
Hector's Ready Reckoner.
Joint Stock Companies.
Johnson's English Dictionary.
Art of Landscape Painting in Water Colours.
Elements of Perspective.
Drawing Models and their uses.
The Art of Flower Painting.
Art of Marine Painting in Oil Colours.
Art of Marine Painting in Water Colours.
Verbatim Reprints of Newspapers published in reign of Charles I.
Boosey's Instructor for the Flute.
Boosey's Instructor for the Violin.

ALL THE ABOVE

40 CENTS EACH.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [433]

Entimations.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY.

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN deference to the wishes of a large number of subscribers we have determined on and after MONDAY, July 24th to issue the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at NOON instead of as at present. Several important alterations will also be made in the get-up of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of late news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 11.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for the morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed in not later than 11 A.M. The SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is issued GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese Hongs, and places of public resort, and is the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium in the Colony.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,

6, PEDDAR HILL.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

Amusements.

EXPECTED SHORTLY.

RETURN AND FAREWELL VISIT TO HONGKONG

G. CHIARINI'S

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND PERFORMING ANIMALS.

THE MOST GIGANTIC AND MOST TREMENDOUS SHOW EVER BROUGHT TO CHINA.

RETURN OF THE GREAT CONFEDERATION OF CIRCUS TALENT.

THE CHAMPION ELEPHANT.

BEAUTIFUL EQUESTRIENNES, LEADING GYMNASTS, CLASSICAL

ATHLETES, JUGGLERS, CONTORTIONISTS, FUNNY CLOWNS,

DIMINUTIVE PONIES,

AND THE WILD BEASTS.

The Greatest Living Horse Educator,

SIGNOR CHIARINI,

and his Magnificent Horses of World-wide fame.

THE LEADING STARS OF BOTH HEMISPHERES ARE HERE

ASSEMBLED TOGETHER.

THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS!!!

AND

PROF. JOHNSON, THE CELEBRATED WILD BEAST TAMER.

THE ELEPHANTS FROM CEYLON.

THE ZEBRA FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA.

THE BLACK PANTHERS (JAN EATERS OF JAVA).

THE WONDERFUL KANGAROO (AUSTRALIAN MARSUPIAL).

THE CYNOCETUS PORCARI (FROM MADAGASCAR).

THE SACRED BULL FROM BENARES.

THE INDIAN GAZELLE.

THE LIVING OURANGOUTANG FROM BORNEO.

THE LAMPION MONKEYS FROM SUMATRA, BORNEO, CELEBES, &c., &c.

IN ADDITION TO WHICH WILL APPEAR THE IMPERIAL SHIMIDZU

JAPANESE TROUPE

(\$ IN NUMBER)

Recently engaged by Signor CHIARINI at an enormous outlay of Money to travel with his already recognised Great Company.

FRANK G. WILSON,

Advance Agent.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1882. [519]

Entimations.

HONGKONG'S HOTEL, MACAO.

HONGKONG'S NEW HOTEL ON THE

PRAIA GRANDE

(CLOSE TO THE PUBLIC GARDENS)

is the Largest Hotel ever opened in Macao.

SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR

FAMILIES AND VISITORS.

A First Rate Table; capital attendance; Wines

and Spirits of the Best Quality only; and

Changes Strictly Moderate.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Macao, 15th July, 1882. [504]

SUN SHING.

DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauces, Crapes, Shawls,

Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c.,

&c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-

class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY

of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps,

Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are

invited to inspect the show rooms.

No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [208]

WING TUNG LOONG.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mest Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel.

Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup

and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish,

Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red

beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages,

Salmon Bellies, Mackerel, Sleeps Tongues,

Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters,

Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of

Chinese stores at moderate prices.

No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [209]

SAM HING, (STULTZ).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentle-

men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Un-

derlinings, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks

of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting.

Special attention given to the Tailoring Depart-

ment. A perfect fit and best workmanship guar-

anteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in

all the newest patterns.

No. 49, and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK,

AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly

\$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents

each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in

Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET

Published Daily at Noon, and circulated

free of charge throughout the Colony.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Entimations.

A H O Y.

HOY LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentle-

men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats,

&c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds.

Bamboo Blinds, Matting of own Manufacture.

China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs,

Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best

material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [547]

YEU QU A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE

PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.

All Works Executed by First-Class Artists.

IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.

H O N G K O N G.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

SZ HING.

TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Hand-

kerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c.

HAT AND CAP MAKER.

Ladies material made

